



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)  
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

***CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency***

Situation Report #11, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

December 14, 2001

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

**BACKGROUND**

Prior to September 2001, two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Significant local and national resources were directed to the war effort. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, which controlled as much as 90% of the country, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men.

Humanitarian prospects worsened sharply in Afghanistan in September 2001 due to developments both inside and outside the country. Fears of a U.S. reprisal to the attacks of September 11 triggered a population exodus from major Afghan cities, both towards other points in Afghanistan and towards the country's borders. The beginning of U.S. air strikes on October 7 caused additional movement. International staff of all relief agencies withdrew after September 11, complicating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Even prior to September 11, there were signs that relations between the international community and the Taliban were worsening significantly. These new developments added to an existing crisis of extensive displacement stemming from civil conflict and a debilitating three-year drought.

**Afghanistan: Numbers Affected**

<b>Total population</b> (CIA Factbook).....	26,813,057	<b>Old Caseload Refugees</b> (UNHCR)	
<b>Refugees Since September 11, 2001</b> (UNHCR)		Iran .....	1,500,000
Pakistan .....	200,000	Pakistan.....	2,000,000
Iran .....	Unknown	<b>Internally Displaced</b> (U.N.)	
<b>Refugees Since September 2000</b> (UNHCR)		Since September 11, 2001 .....	180,000
Pakistan .....	152,000	Since 2000.....	1,100,000
		Old caseload.....	1,000,000

**Total FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to Afghanistan\*\* ..... \$370,876,801**  
**Total FY 2001/2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan ..... \$88,208,180**

**CURRENT SITUATION**

**Overview**

*Relief efforts in Afghanistan are coping with uncertainty as the security situation and the humanitarian situation evolve with changing political events. Relief access is improving, although increases in banditry and general lawlessness force aid workers to remain cautious and prevent access to certain critical areas. Logistical routes are increasing capacity, and aid deliveries are on schedule to meet December targets. Population movements have slowed in most areas, with refugees beginning to return from Pakistan in small numbers.*

**Political/Military**

*The Taliban surrendered control of Kandahar province to opposition forces on December 8. On December 12, groups competing for control of the city reached a negotiated agreement. In Spin Buldak,*

*fighting between tribal groups ended on December 13, when a single group gained control of the city and a new governor was nominated. Fighting continues in Nangahar province around Jalalabad. The leader of Afghanistan's Interim Authority, Hamid Karzai, arrived in Kabul for the first time since the power-sharing agreement was adopted last week in Bonn. Preparations are underway for a multinational peacekeeping force to enter key cities in Afghanistan.*

**Security**

*While fewer areas are subject to open conflict, the security situation as a whole remains uncertain in many parts of Afghanistan. The United Nations Security and Coordination Office (UNSECOORD) has permitted international staff to return to Mazar-e-Sharif, Kabul, Kunduz, Bamian, Faizabad and Herat, and the security climates in these cities is improving gradually. Banditry and general lawlessness have arisen, however, and limit freedom*

of movement for relief workers in rural areas. The northern, eastern and southern areas pose the greatest security concerns.

In the north, reports of up to 5,000 Taliban soldiers operating between Mazar-e-Sharif and Kunduz are limiting aid movements through the region. In the east, the road from Peshawar to Kabul remains very dangerous – though convoys continue to travel along that road – and continued conflict around Jalalabad leaves the city off-limits to UN personnel. There have been several recent security incidents in Kabul, including a looting of an NGO warehouse, theft of a humanitarian aid vehicle, and assault on a relief worker. No one was injured in any of these incidents.

The security situation in southern areas near Kandahar province remains particularly volatile. On December 8, the Taliban surrendered control of the city to opposition groups. Several days of conflict ensued between competing commanders, leaving the city inaccessible to aid workers. Reports from local staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the UN Mine Action Center indicate that many relief offices have been looted or destroyed during the conflict. On December 12, an agreement was reached concerning political control of the city and some reports indicate that the city has been calm since that time. Similarly, UNHCR reports that the appointment of a new governor at Spin Buldak has improved the security situation there. No UNSECOORD security assessment of Kandahar province is scheduled, however, so the area remains off limits to UN international staff.

The west, the northeast, and the central regions remain relatively calm. UNSECOORD is planning to conduct a security assessment of Nimruz province in the south next week.

## Logistics

**Overview.** All relief corridors into Afghanistan are increasing their capacity as security and administrative constraints are gradually lifted. This has allowed the World Food Program (WFP) to dispatch more wheat into Afghanistan during the first two weeks of December than during the entire month of October. WFP has delivered the full quota of winter food stocks for the Hazarajat region and is on schedule for meeting its goal of dispatching 100,000 metric tons (MT) into the country in December. WFP reports that distributions to local NGOs – who will provide the food to beneficiaries over the course of the winter – are at 54% of the target for November and December. Information on follow-on distributions to beneficiaries is less reliable, due to the constraints on local communications.

**Western Corridors.** There are two corridors entering Afghanistan from the west: one through

Masshad, Iran and one through Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan. The route from Mashhad is open, with several non-food convoys having been delivered to Herat in the past two weeks. However there are some delays at the border crossing that have slowed movement. Recent reports also indicate that extortion of fines is taking place on the Afghan side of the border. The corridor from Turkmenabad into Herat and the northern regions is growing rapidly and is currently the most reliable artery into northwestern Afghanistan. An assessment of the road approaching the border crossing is underway in order to identify improvements that will accelerate shipments along this route.

Cross-Border Food Aid Deliveries in December	
Dispatch Point	MT
Peshawar	20,705
Turkmenabad	17,503
Osh	1,732
Termez	1,237
Mashhad	871
Ishkashim	559
Quetta	352
Kulyab/Dushanbe	255
<b>Total Cross-Border Deliveries</b>	<b>43,213</b>

(From WFP Afghanistan Regional Emergency Situation Report 12/13/2001)

**Southern Corridor.** The road from Quetta to Kandahar remains closed due to persistent security concerns. WFP has stated that it has adequate food stocks and vehicles in Quetta to provide aid to the estimated 300,000 vulnerable people in and around Kandahar. If Kandahar opens, WFP would also use that route to ship food stocks to the Hazarajat region. Anticipating that the security climate will continue to improve in the area, WFP has sent a logistics officer to Quetta to make preparations for opening the corridor. On December 9, WFP issued a tender for the shipment of wheat to the southern provinces of Nimruz, Helmand, Kandahar and Zabul. WFP has stated that it hopes to begin shipping food into and through Kandahar within several days.

WFP Optimal Daily Dispatch Rate	
Crossing/Dispatch Point	MT/day
Nizhniy-Pyandj	several thousand
Peshawar	2,000
Quetta	1,300
Termez	800
Turkmenabad	1,500

**Northern Corridors.** While two new access points have opened in the North – the Friendship Bridge at Termez and the Nizhniy-Pyandj crossing – poor weather is beginning to make other routes less

accessible. There are a total of four corridors entering the northern provinces of Afghanistan: through Termez, Uzbekistan; through Nizhniy-Pyandj, Tajikistan; by airlift from Kulyab, Tajikistan to Faizabad; and by road from Osh, Kyrgyzstan.

On December 9, the first shipment of relief supplies crossed the Friendship Bridge in Termez with 600 MT of relief supplies from the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU). Use of the Friendship Bridge by rail and truck could increase the capacity of the Termez crossing considerably. Since that time, however, only one train carrying WFP wheat has crossed the bridge. Authorities in Termez, including GOU, UN and NGO representatives, are trying to resolve administrative obstacles and address concerns about the condition of rail lines south of the bridge. In the meantime, barge shipments from Termez to Hairaton port in Afghanistan have continued.

On December 10, the river crossing at Nizhniy-Pyandj, Tajikistan into Shir Kahn Bandar, Afghanistan opened. WFP hopes to develop this into a major crossing point by improving the facilities, upgrading the approach roads, and building a bridge. WFP estimates that, if improved, this crossing point could accommodate "several thousand" MT of traffic each day.

The Nizhniy-Pyandj crossing and others have suffered from worsening weather, however. Heavy rains have slowed access along the unimproved roads near Nizhniy-Pyandj. Heavy snowfall has cut off certain routes in Badakshan province, raising the concern that some areas may be cut off by snowfall before the food aid deliveries are complete. Heavy snows have also cancelled flights from Kulyab, Tajikistan for several days during the past week. As of December 12, the airlift has delivered a total 413 MT of the 2,000 MT it plans to deliver from Kulyab. Altogether, Badakshan has less than half of the 16,000 MT required to feed the population over the coming winter.

**Eastern Corridor.** Despite security risks along the road from Peshawar to Kabul, this route continues to deliver the greatest volume of food aid into Afghanistan. Two vehicles were destroyed this week when mines exploded underneath them along roads from Kabul into the central highlands. No one was injured. WFP stated that it will need assistance with mine response as convoys enter areas previously off-limits due to conflict.

## **Regional Updates**

**Countrywide.** The population movement between Afghanistan and the surrounding region is settling down. UNHCR and the International Organization of Migration (IOM) report that spontaneous and

organized returns of refugees to Afghanistan have begun on a small scale but large numbers of returns are not expected until spring. UNHCR is encouraging refugees to wait for conditions in Afghanistan improve before returning home.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is reporting a rise in acute respiratory infections, including bronchitis and pneumonia in many areas of the country. WHO specifically cites affected displaced populations around Herat, Jalalabad and Kunduz.

**Northern region.** NGOs report that the major concerns in the northern region, especially in Mazar-e-Sharif, are a lack of supplies and poor information on the relief supplies pipeline. The UN resumed its flight operations from Islamabad, Pakistan into Mazar-e-Sharif on December 12 and plans to operate two flights into Mazar-e-Sharif on a weekly basis. A shipment of 1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting funded by USAID/OFDA to UNICEF departed Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan for Afghanistan on December 8. The 4-truck convoy is due to arrive in Mazar-e-Sharif today and will be distributed in the Mazar area.

On December 9, the WFP made its first food shipment into Bagh-Sherkhat IDP camp near Kunduz since early October. WFP reports that living conditions in the camp are difficult.

**Northeastern region.** WFP restarted a food-for-education pilot project in Faizabad where 328 MT of wheat is being distributed in schools to benefit 5,178 boys, 5,250 girls, 656 teachers, and 46 service workers. This USG funded program is part of the Global Food for Education Initiative, initiated by former Senator McGovern and is partially funded by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The World Health Organization (WHO) restarted its literacy, maternal health and nutrition training programs in Faizabad.

**Eastern region.** Ongoing fighting in the Tora Bora area has caused displacement while preventing aid access to critical areas. Jalalabad remains off limits to UN expatriate personnel. No relief has been provided to the Jalalabad area, where UNHCR estimates that there are some 300,000 IDPs. As soon as the roads from Peshawar are secure for travel, UNHCR is ready to send winter supplies for about 70,000 people. WFP reports that some 300 families also have been displaced from the Pachir and Agam districts to villages surrounding Jalalabad city due to the heavy fighting. WFP will be providing food to those displaced families.

Relief supplies are being provided and are reportedly meeting needs. The WFP one time distribution of 50 kg of wheat to residents in Kabul is almost complete. As of December 12, WFP had distributed 5,400 MT

to some 648,000 individuals (108,000 households). WFP doubled the number of distribution points as well as the number of guards to better manage the large crowds at distribution points. A UNCHR shipment carrying over 31 MT of aid, containing blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, tents, plastic tarpaulins, soap and health kits is scheduled to arrive in Kabul today and will be distributed in the area.

A UN team is currently on a mission in Bamian, Yakawlang and Panjao assessing the humanitarian situation and future development needs. Preliminary reports from UNICEF indicate a severe lack of medicines and medical equipment in health facilities in these areas. UNICEF and OXFAM are jointly distributing winter clothes, shoes and blankets for 3,000 Hazara children in the area.

In the health sector, UNICEF implemented the National Immunization Days for polio from November 24-26 in the Panjshir Valley. A measles campaign was also conducted between December 6-12 and UNICEF is monitoring the results of both activities.

**Western region.** The security situation in the Western region appears to be stable and the delivery of supplies is adequate. In order to resolve conflicting information over the number of IDPs residing in Maslakh camp, which is reported to hold anywhere from 200,000-300,000 residents, IOM started a re-registration process in Maslakh camp. There have been some reports of resistance to the re-registration process on the part of local authorities. Local authorities had provided higher estimates of camp population in order to have more food delivered into the area. IOM is also planning to institute a system of checkpoints on the roads into Herat to better track the number of new arrivals. The process should be completed by the end of the year.

WFP is also planning to begin a bakery program hoping that delivery of bread instead of unprepared wheat will enable them to better target beneficiaries. Meanwhile, WFP is continuing its distribution of 50-kg bags of wheat to families in Maslakh camp as well as supplementary feeding to children under five and pregnant or nursing mothers. Reports indicate that expectations for distributions of food in Ghor and Baghdis provinces are discouraging residents from leaving home for IDP camps in Herat.

A UNICEF-supported Acute Respiratory Infection case management workshop was held in Herat on December 8-10 for 15 female health workers who are active in the surrounding camps.

**Southern region.** Kandahar is reported to be quiet but tense, as numerous Taliban soldiers are still dispersed in the area. UNHCR is urging Afghan refugees not to return to the city yet because the

security situation and aid access into the city remain uncertain. WFP is making initial preparations to distribute food aid in the area around Kandahar despite continuing insecurity. UNOCHA reports that the 60,000 residents of Spin Buldak are receiving food aid through WFP. UNICEF and NGO partners have begun providing vaccinations to 21,000 children at the Spin Buldak IDP camp.

**Pakistan.** UNHCR reports that refugees have started to cross back into Afghanistan from Pakistan, with some 5,000 Afghans having returned to Afghanistan since December 10. UNHCR is reporting that the number of refugees returning from Pakistan at the Chaman crossing has increased in the last few days. While some refugees are returning to Afghanistan, others are still fleeing into Pakistan. The government of Pakistan lifted its restrictions on the in-processing of refugees at the Killi Faizo staging area near the Chaman border. UNHCR reported that only 30 families remained unregistered outside the staging area on December 12. The populations of both Killi Faizo staging center and Roghani refugee camp change daily as new arrivals come in to Killi Faizo and other refugees are relocated to Roghani, which is almost at its capacity of 18,000 people. A new site has been identified at Landi Karez where new refugees will be housed.

**Iran.** UNHCR reports that in the last few weeks some 25,000 Afghan refugees returned to Afghanistan. This accounts for the largest number of returnees in the region. However, new IDP groups are forming and are congregating in Zaranj on the Iranian border, according to WFP. About 2,700 IDPs appear to be from the Kandahar area, having fled the violence and food insecurity in the region. Some families are living in the surrounding village, but about 1,200 families are living outdoors in an open area without shelter.

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

### Background

On October 4, President George W. Bush announced a \$320 million assistance program for Afghanistan. Funding will support assistance to Afghans both inside and outside Afghanistan's borders, with support for food and a wide variety of other relief needs.

On October 4, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by the USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Department of

Defense Demining Program, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance includes both assistance inside Afghanistan and assistance to Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

#### **USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE**

**Personnel.** USAID/OFDA currently has two Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) deployed to Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity each area.

#### **NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES**

**Afghanistan.** *On December 7, USAID/OFDA funded a \$2,525,000 grant to the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA). The funding will support seed multiplication for the spring planting season and will provide technical assistance to Afghan partners enabling them to establish an effective regulatory system and standards for seed procurement. The grant will also facilitate the establishment of a framework for agricultural relief and development activities in Afghanistan.*

*The first of two USAID/OFDA airlifts of 10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets arrived in Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan on December 13. 4,416 kitchen sets and 10,200 blankets were on the first*

*flight. The second airlift is anticipated to arrive on December 14 carrying 5,584 kitchen sets and 9,800 blankets. The commodities are consigned to IOM for distribution in northern Afghanistan. The value of this shipment is \$473,401.*

*A shipment of relief items purchased by the American Red Cross with donations from American children arrived at Ashkabad on December 10. The items, including 1,500 tents, 10,000 children's gift parcels and 1,658 jackets, will be stored at Turkmenabad until final distribution in Balkh and Faryab provinces in the coming days.*

*USAID/OTI has provided full funding for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to launch its Humanitarian Emergency Afghan Radio (HEAR) project. HEAR bulletins will be short, 15 minute programs, in native Pashto and Dari languages, broadcast from international radio networks such as the BBC and Voice of America (VOA). The bulletins will provide actual practical information to the population regarding food distribution, security and other issues particularly relevant to displaced people. As a part of this program, IOM began distributing radio to members of groups that perform various civil society functions and IDP populations. To date 2,500 radios have been distributed in Herat and 2,500 in Toloquan.*

*On December 13, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) conducted its final airdrop of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) to vulnerable populations in Afghanistan. Over the course of the operation, DOD provided 2,423,700 HDRs at a total cost of approximately \$50.1 million. DOD closed the HDR operation because ground access to the affected populations has improved to the point where HDR airlifts are no longer necessary or efficient. This decision was made in consultation with United Nations and other humanitarian relief organizations.*

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
<b>AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY2002</b>				
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>				
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$751,102
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting for UNICEF		\$403,200
	Airlift – Islambad	35,400 blankets		\$312,350
	Airlift – Pakistan	5 health kits		\$29,415
	Airlift –Turkmenabad	5 health kits		\$33,923
	Airlift – Uzbekistan	350,000 wheat bags		\$67,000
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets		\$473,401
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,853,330
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,000
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	GOAL	Food, Shelter, Water, Sanitation, Winterization	Samangan and Jozjan Provinces	\$5,500,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh Provinces	\$562,313
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary Health Care	Kabul	\$735,000
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
	International Resource Group (IRG)	Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
	Mercy Corps International (MCI)	Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
	MCI	Health	Herat	\$735,000
	UNOCHA	Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Save the Children (SC)/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,500,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA .....</b>				<b>\$62,368,587</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$40,555,000</b>
<b>USAID/OTI</b>				
Voice of America		Radio program	All	\$1,687,820
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI .....</b>				<b>\$1,687,820</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>				
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$6,500,000
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$5,000,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)		Project Management Information System		\$160,000
UNOCHA		Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Special Program for Afghanistan		\$600,000
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
UNHCR		Emergency Appeal		\$10,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$2,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 State/PRM .....</b>				<b>\$32,260,000</b>
<b>DOD</b>				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
<b>Total FY 2002 DOD ** .....</b>				<b>\$50,897,769</b>
<b>Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan** .....</b>				<b>\$187,769,176</b>

<b>TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY2002</b>				
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat for 4,500 families		\$998,180
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA .....</b>				<b>\$998,180</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>				
WFP		35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$20,000,000</b>
<b>Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan .....</b>				<b>\$20,998,180</b>

<b>FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*.....</b>	<b>\$183,107,625</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002.....</b>	<b>\$181,720,873</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....</b>	<b>\$364,828,498</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....</b>	<b>\$67,210,000</b>
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
<b>Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002 .....</b>	<b>\$88,208,180</b>

\*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY 2001 and FY 2002 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region Situation Reports. USDA estimates for FY2001 donations increased by approximately \$4.5 million due to unforeseen costs for transport

\*\*Note: DOD funding totals are estimates. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

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USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at [http://www.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/ofda/situation.html](http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html)